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GERMANS REPULSE FOE IN NEW ATTACKS IN ITALIAN THEATER

Furious Fighting Going on South of Aprilia and East of Gulf of Gaeta

Special

BERLIN, May 12.—The long expected Anglo-American attacks on the Italian front started on Thursday south of Aprilia and east of the Gulf of Gaeta and the fighting is increasing in violence today, it was learned today. Early reports available here revealed that the first thrusts made by the Anglo-Americans were against the area of the coast road and the regions of Minturno, Castelforte and San Ambrogio.

The American Fifth army opened the fighting with strong artillery fire during the early evening hours of Thursday. Reconnaissance thrusts which followed could not get beyond the German advance area, which was heavily mined and protected by obstacles. In the morning hours of Friday, the Anglo-Americans sent stronger formations into battle and the fighting assumed great ferocity during the course of the day.

Reports from the front said that the whole advance territory of the German lines was full of hidden machine-gun nests and grenade thrower nests, which had been prohibited from firing until now in order not to give away their positions. When major fighting set in the attacking forces were greeted with terrible defense fire from all these hidden positions. Considerable losses have already been suffered by the enemy forces.

Anglo-Americans Repulsed

German batteries on the coastal road and at Minturno directed their fire toward this battleground so that the Anglo-Americans were repelled in this double defensive fire before having reached the German obstacle belt. The Americans have sent strong reserves into battle in the Castelforte area and the fighting there is particularly fierce. German advance troops there moved back to the foremost line thus turning over the battleground to heavy German weapons which wrought havoc among the American formations following.

Meanwhile, commenting on the new anti-Axis attack effort in Italy, Walter Plato, Transocean's military commentator, recalled that several weeks had passed since the onslaught of the American Fifth army augmented by New Zealanders and Indians was bled white among the ruins of Cassino despite the fact one of the biggest-scale air bombardments ever attempted was concentrated on the small Cassino area. Mr. Plato said that the great anti-Axis plan to establish contact between its forces in the Nettuno beachhead and Cassino foundered within 30 days.

The new attack was launched on Thursday night in full moonlight. In this new attack on the road to Rome the enemy changed his tactics, Mr. Plato said. Instead of a bomb carpet preparation of long duration, which General Bernard Montgomery had regarded since the days of El Alamein as a prerequisite for victory, a fierce shell shower raid from concentrated batteries set in. Then the enemy ground troops began their operations.

Pointing out that the surprise which the anti-Axis generals had hoped for failed, the commentator cited two significant points, which he said remained the same in southern Italy and would reveal their fullest importance again in the battles ahead. Firstly, the geographical conditions have not changed, the Anglo Americans have no other alternative than to run up against well-fortified German mountain positions. Only at a few points do roads lead northward. Secondly, the Germans had again been anticipating the attack and the regrouping of the enemy forces had been under constant watch. Thus, there was no surprise.

British Transferred

The course of movements which the particular nature of the Italian battlefield forced on the enemy, the commentator pointed out, was illustrated by the fact that the bulk of the British Eighth army had been transferred from the eastern wing to the western. For months the British were deadlocked in the mountains of the Sangro valley on the Adriatic wing of the front. And they did not seem to nourish great hopes in being able to thaw up the frozen front there.

Continuing, the commentator declared that on the other hand the American Fifth army had let much blood in the recent fighting for Cassino. He said that it thus appeared at the moment that the Liri valley near Cassino, where the bottleneck to Rome begins, and the coastal road at Formia on the Gulf of Gaeta, would be the scene of new battles.

Roosevelt's Freedom On Lend-Lease Issues Given Another Blow

Special

LISBON, May 12.—The U.S. House of Representatives concurred with the Senate amendment forbidding President Franklin Roosevelt to make post-war military or economic commitments in connection with Lend-Lease settlements without Congressional approval, a Washington dispatch said. Following this decision, the House of Representatives sent to the White House the bill extending the Lend-Lease Act for another year, starting July 1.

FOES INTIMIDATING BALKAN COUNTRIES

Virtual Ultimatum to 'Withdraw From War' Issued to Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland

Special

LISBON, May 12.—In what is generally interpreted as part of the nerve warfare against Axis countries, a virtual ultimatum has been submitted by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland warning that they must decide now to "withdraw from the war" or "intend to persist in their present hopeless and calamitous policy of opposing victory," according to Washington and London dispatches.

It is commented in well-informed circles here that the anti-Axis Powers have again had recourse to their usual method of intimidation, velvet-pawed or otherwise, but it is not likely that the Axis Powers would be impressed in any way by such well-worn gestures. It is quite of a piece with their past actions that the Anglo-American agents will plan unscrupulous intrigue to pave the way for the landing operations of the anti-Axis forces in Europe.

This declaration which was issued by the British Foreign Office today simultaneously with the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union attacked the leaders of the aforementioned countries for placing their countries "in the service of Germany and remaining in the war on Germany's side."

The declaration stated, "The Governments of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union think it right that these people should realize the following facts:

"Firstly, the Axis satellites Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland despite their realization of the inevitability of a crushing German defeat and their desire to get out of the war are by their present policies and attitudes contributing materially to the strength of the German war machine.

"Secondly, these nations still have it within their power by withdrawing from the war and ceasing their collaboration with Germany and by resisting the forces of Germany by every possible means to shorten the European struggle, diminish their own ultimate sacrifices and contribute to an anti-Axis victory."

In an obvious effort to influence the peoples in the aforementioned countries, the declaration continued:

"Thirdly, while these nations cannot escape their responsibility for having participated in the war on the side of Germany, the longer they continue at war in collaboration with Germany, the more disastrous will be the consequences to them and more rigorous will be the terms which will be imposed on them.

"Fourthly, these nations must therefore decide now while there is yet time for them to contribute to the inevitable anti-Axis victory whether they intend to persist in their present hopeless and calamitous policy of opposing that victory."

Meanwhile, a Berlin dispatch said that the first reaction among German political circles to the ultimatum was that it practically meant that these countries should voluntarily efface themselves in favor of Bolshevism.

Tommies Want More Liquor

Special

LISBON, May 11.—Fair sharing of drinks among all callers has been ordered by the British Licensed Victuallers' Association following bitter complaints from soldiers that North Essex inns are supplying drinks to favored civilians in the back bar while putting up sold out notices on the front door.

REICH PLANES SINK 8 HOSTILE VESSELS IN MEDITERRANEAN

17 Enemy Ships Also Heavily Damaged; 72 U.S. Planes Downed Over Germany

Special

BERLIN, May 12.—The sinking of seven enemy merchantmen totaling about 50,000 tons and one destroyer by German aircraft in western Mediterranean was announced today by the High Command.

The enemy tonnage loss, it is reported, will likely increase considerably since a light cruiser of the Dido class and three destroyers were seriously damaged and put out of commission. It was observed by the attacking German planes that an additional 12 merchantmen of about 86,000 tons as well as a 9,000-ton tanker sustained serious damage and the total loss of some of these ships must be reckoned.

Meanwhile, in the course of the air encounters which ensued over the convoy, German fighters shot down a two-engined British plane of the Beaufighter type.

In connection with the fierce aerial combats which developed between the American and German air forces during the noon hours today over the Mosel district and the main Rhine area, Major Albert Freytag, Interinf Luftwaffe correspondent, declared that 72 enemy four-engined bombers were shot down. He said that it is expected, however, that this figure will be considerably increased since only partial reports are so far available.

He reported that German fighter formations intercepted American bomber formations escorted by numerous long-range fighters which had entered from the west and the enemy when approaching the Reich territory had already suffered considerable losses of four-engined bombers.

He said that the United States long-range fighters were unable to ward off the German fighter and interceptor planes which attacked from all sides and violent flak fire of destruction was also opened against the waves of American bombers entering those districts.

A later report from Major Freytag stated that German fighter formations have continued their aerial combats on enemy formations, advancing over southern Thuringia in an easterly direction and the American planes time and again were met by fresh German fighter formations which launched fierce attacks against the enemy either in concentrated mass attacks or in dogfights. Losses suffered by the enemy formations were further increased before they were able to release their bomb loads.

Part of the enemy long-range fighters was forced to make a retreat over the Frankish area so that only a part of them remained to protect the four-engined bombers, which were still engaged in combat. The culminating point in the fighting was over the Thuringian area as well as over the German central mountain ranges.

Reports said that since the enemy pilots of destroyed bombers had no time to bale out, it is believed that a high percentage of the participating American airmen were killed.

AID CHIANG TO PREVENT LONG WAR, YANKEE CRIES

Bolstering of China's Transport Setup Due to Honan Drive Feared by Baker

Special

LISBON, May 12.—The war against Japan will last for a long time unless the United States sends greater supplies promptly to the Chungking army, John Earl Baker, former Inspector-General of the Burma Road, told the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco today, according to a dispatch from that city.

Baker said that the current Japanese campaign in China meant the consolidation of China's transport system—railroads and waterways—to support a large army in China.

Referring to Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who recently declared that he intended to drive straight across the Pacific to the China coast, Baker sharply commented that "if we are not alert, it will be the Japanese, and not the Chinese who will be there to welcome him."

Asia Envoys Feted

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki held a garden party in honor of the envoys of the countries of Greater East Asia and their wives at his official residence in Kojimachi at 4 p.m. on Saturday. The envoys who attended were the Manchoukuo, Chinese, Thai, Burmese and Philippine Ambassadors. On the side of the host were present Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto and bureau directors of the Ministry. Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, and Shozo Murata, Ambassador to the Philippines, also attended. The host and his guests, partaking of refreshment, spent a half-day together pleasantly.

STARTLING DEMAND IS MADE BY STALIN

Asks That Eisenhower Be Dismissed and Red General Named to Lead Invasion Forces

Domei

ZURICH, May 12.—A bombshell demand has recently been made by Premier Josef Stalin to the United States and Britain that General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis European Invasion Forces, should be dismissed at once and that a Soviet general be appointed to the command of the same forces, according to a report appearing in the Italian Catholic organ Correspondencia.

Mr. Stalin is understood to have given the following reasons for this startling demand:

(1) The United States and Britain, in spite of their garish propaganda, are hesitating and putting off the invasion of Europe on a scale large enough to be effective. Thus the Soviet Union is entitled to leadership on the Second Front.

(2) It has been the Soviet Union that has inflicted any damage worth mentioning to the German forces, so that the Red Army is entitled to honor and is under the obligation to command the Second Front.

'THOUGHT CONTROL' PLAN OF CHUNGKING DENOUNCED

Idea to Exercise Power Over Students in U.S. Said Regrettable and Unacceptable

Special

LISBON, May 11.—The Chungking regime's plans to exercise "thought control" over Chungking students studying in American universities was denounced as "regrettable and unacceptable" in a memorandum unanimously approved by the universities involved, Ralph Barton Berry, chairman of the Harvard American Defense group, said today, according to a dispatch from New York.

Berry said that the memorandum was circulated among leading educators of colleges throughout the country and that several institutions had decided to make "freedom from interference" a condition for admission and hence would not admit Chungking students until the "thought control" regulations were removed.

The Harvard statement said that many American college and university teachers had read those announcements of the Chungking Ministry of Education with "deep concern" and were reluctant to believe they represented the "considered policy" of the Chungking regime. The statement added that "the whole problem is being studied by university authorities."

ALAS INVITES HEADS OF NIPPON FINANCE

Minister Thanks Japan for Restoring Economic Stability In Philippines

Antonio de las Alas, Philippine Finance Minister, was host to Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Finance Vice-Minister Yutaka Tanaka, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, bureau directors of both Ministries, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies, and other prominent financiers including the presidents of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Hypothec Bank of Japan, at a luncheon held at noon at the Imperial Hotel, Saturday.

Frank discussions were held between host and guests regarding the economic and financial cooperation between Japan and the Philippines and the function was brought to a close at 1:40 p.m.

Philippine Finance Minister made a speech which in part, follows:

"The Philippines, as one of the beneficiaries of the magnanimous policy of Japan, cannot be indifferent in the present conflict. The membership of the Philippines in the Greater East Asiatic nations has conferred upon us certain privileges as well as obligations of which we are fully aware and we deem it our duty to give all possible cooperation to insure the success of the common task of building a solid aggregation of nations capable of securing the maximum of social welfare for the one billion people that inhabit this part of the globe.

"History records the fact that neither Spain nor America has prepared the Philippines for self-sufficient existence but rather, the economic policy imposed upon us has made the Philippines more and more dependent upon America for its material welfare and prosperity. Such a state of affairs brought economic and financial distress to our country once the channels of international trade had been choked by the war. The sad plight of the Philippines became more evident to me after visiting that economic marvel of the twentieth century, Manchoukuo.

"Most of the important sources of public income in the Philippines were lost completely or yielded only a small fraction of what they used to bring to the public coffers and we had to rely upon the generosity of the Japanese Military Administration to cover the deficit so that peace and order might be restored quickly and the country could start a new career that finally led to independence."

CRACK NIPPON UNITS OCCUPY 4562 HEIGHT ON PALEL HIGHWAY

Other Japanese Troops Vigorously Attack and Reduce Enemy Fort at Saibom

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 12.—Crack Japanese Units completely occupied the 4562 Height, one of the enemy ring positions at Shenamu-Kuntak-Ramgunkuno, southern portion of the main Palel road, on May 8.

Having been freshly reinforced with about 2,000 soldiers from the Wanjin sector, 15 kilometers north of Palel, the anti-Axis troops around Palel have been desperately resisting the Japanese Forces.

At dawn of May 8, Japanese engineer corps succeeded in blasting several iron barricades guarding 4562 Height in their death-defying operation. The Japanese Units promptly launched a daring attack against the enemy and entirely occupied the said height.

Other Japanese Units vigorously attacked the enemy fort at Saibom, nine kilometers southeast of Palel, and smashed the enemy position.

Since May 9, the enemy troops who had been persistently resisting from strong bases at Koilengei and Changagy airfields lost their counter-attacking power upon sustaining tremendous damage from the relentless Japanese attacks from land and air. A large number of wounded have now been sent back by automobile to the Imphal sector.

Against these routed enemy troops, the Japanese in high spirits are increasing their fierce assaults.

Enemy Positions Occupied
By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDO-BURMA FRONT BASE, May 12.—The annihilative battle against the 26th Division of the British-Indian Army in the vicinity of Buthidaung and Maungdaw has progressed satisfactorily since the last report on the operations.

On May 9, the Japanese Forces fought a hand-to-hand battle with powerful enemy forces at the elevated positions on the southern and southeastern sides of a bridge in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw area, and occupied all the anti-Axis positions.

Meanwhile, other Japanese troops also secured an enemy position at 38 height, northeast of the bridge, and are now continuing their speedy advance to the west.

Other Japanese Units that have been strongly resisting the foe after securing their positions, suddenly launched an offensive on May 10, in conjunction with the occupation of the anti-Axis bases in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw area.

Having started their advance in the vicinity of Ledoucretto and Biemu, nine kilometers south of Buthidaung, the Japanese occupied a height on the northern area of this sector, and are now inflicting heavy losses on the foe who has been thrown into utter confusion.

In close concert with this attack, Japanese artillery units opened fire on the enemy's mechanized units and munitions dumps, scoring numerous direct hits. With the speedy blasting of the tank columns and ammunition dumps, the Japanese artillery units contributed greatly toward the success of the operations, thereby increasing the menace confronting the foe.

RADEK SAID IN STOCKHOLM

Domei

BERLIN, May 11.—Karl Radek who had disappeared from Soviet circles since his implication with the Trotskyist incident in 1937 was reported recently in Stockholm, but Wilhelmstrasse quarters believe that he has had special instructions from the Kremlin in connection with the pending Swedish ball-bearing talks between Stanton Griffith, head of the Foreign Department of the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare, and the Swedish authorities.

British Coal Output Low

Special

LISBON, May 12.—The monthly British coal production figures which for a long time have shown a decreasing tendency will not be published in the future, Major Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel, declared in the House of Commons today, according to a London dispatch. Lloyd George further announced the publication of a "White Paper" about the mining industry which probably will define the attitude toward many recent strikes.

Chungking Is Facing Loss of Last Part Of Vital Rail Line

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Chungking faces the imminent loss of the Peking-Hankow railway held by its forces, an Associated Press dispatch disclosed quoting the admission made by Chungking today. The report said that a strong Japanese Unit had advanced northward from Chiumatien while another from the north had occupied Suiping, a town bordering the line, reducing as a result the line held by Chungking to 22 kilometers. Subsequently, the former unit had closed in several more kilometers and further compressed the line.

5 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DOWNED OVER WIAK

Raid on Island Fails; Japanese Beat Off Foe Planes in Attempts to Hit Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 13.—Japanese Units shot down five enemy planes, including four B-24's and a fighter, out of about 50 bombers and about 10 fighters that attacked Wiak Island off New Guinea on the morning of May 7. The rest of the invaders were repulsed. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

2 Foe Bombers Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 13.—In an aerial duel, Japanese Air Units downed two enemy B-24 bombers and beat off four others on the afternoon of May 9 over the waters near Noemfor Island, off Sorong on the western tip of New Guinea Island. One Japanese plane has not yet returned.

Rabaul Raids Frustrated
Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, May 13.—An aggregate total of 48 enemy bombers and fighters attempted to attack this base on May 9 when Japanese Forces on the spot intercepted them and shot down two of them.

On the following day, another unit of about 100 enemy aircraft, consisting of bombers and fighters, again came attacking. Promptly contacting them, Japanese Units downed five of the hostile aircraft and damaged four others.

Continuing their counter-offensive, the enemy air force in a large formation of about 100 fighters and bombers also made an abortive raid on May 11 when Japanese Units here in their vigorous intercepting battle beat them off shooting down two foe planes as well.

In the course of the three-day fight, no damage was reported on the Japanese side

Abortive Raid on Truk
Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, May 13.—Intercepting a formation of 26 enemy B-24 bombing planes, Japanese Units on Truk Island shot down three and damaged two others after a fierce air fight on the morning of May 10 over the island. Minor damage was done to our ground facilities.

2 Enemy Planes Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 13.—A group of six enemy planes made a dawn attack on Koepang on Timor Island on May 9. Without sustaining any damage, Japanese Units on the spot shot down two of the raiders.

SOLONS OPPOSE FORRESTAL

Want Expert Naval Man for Post Of U.S. Navy Secretary

Special

LISBON, May 11.—The appointment of James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, to succeed the late Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, which was announced by President Roosevelt yesterday, is expected to cause considerable protest in Congress as a great number of the members are favoring the appointment of an expert naval man, the News Chronicle learned from Washington, according to a London dispatch.

Congress members argue that the tremendous growth of the United States fleet calls for a man experienced in naval warfare and such a man would be Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to Roosevelt, these circles say.

YUCHENG OCCUPIED BY IMPERIAL FORCES IN HONAN CAMPAIGN

Chungking Is Hit Hard as Japanese Units Continue Advance To Capture Suiping

By D. UNNO and N. TANIGUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED PLACE ON HONAN FRONT, May 12.—Continuing their irresistible southward drive along the Peking-Hankow railway in pursuit of the routed enemy troops, powerful Japanese Units reached Yucheng which was defended by the newly organized First Division of the 89th Army under the command of the 19th Group Army, and the Third Cavalry Division, toward evening on May 4 and in defiance of stiff enemy resistance, occupied the walled town on the morning of May 5, dealing an annihilative blow to the Chungking defenders.

These Units continued their onrush along the Honan plain and captured Suiping in no time and on May 9, the vanguards of these forces effected juncture with the units of the Japanese Army Forces in Central China at Kioshan.

Hiangcheng Occupied
By Y. NITTA
Of the Military Press Corps

HIANGCHENG, May 10.—The Japanese Units which started their operations against Hiangcheng, a key point where the Chungking 31st Group Army under the command of General Wang Chung-lim had been entrenched as the first line defense of General Tang En-po's forces, on May 3 completely occupied the strategic walled town on May 4, completing their mopping-up operations within the citadel by night the same day with the close collaboration of the Army Air Units.

Commencing their operations on May 3, the Shiomu, Hayashi, Otsuki, Tanaka and another unnamed units of the Imperial Forces speedily wiped out the enemy troops defending the frontal positions of Hiangcheng and carried out a surprise night attack against the northern section of the city where the enemy had little expected a Japanese offensive. Smashing the enemy positions, the Otsuki Unit penetrated the wall of the citadel at its northern section and completed the occupation of the town by 1 a.m. on May 4. With the cooperation of the Japanese Army planes, these Units started mopping-up operations within Hiangcheng, finishing their job by night the same day.

Pushing Toward Loyang
By N. TANIGUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE HONAN FRONT, May 12.—In order to preserve the many priceless historical monuments at Loyang, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Honan Area today issued orders to his units to do the best they could to avoid their destruction even if they must undergo more or less inconvenience on that account.

Having outflanked and wiped out the forces of General Tang En-po by a brisk development of three-dimensional warfare in the steep mountain passes of the Funiushan range, the Japanese are now pushing irresistibly onward to Loyang, the ancient capital of the heart of China. In launching an offensive on Loyang, the Japanese Supreme Commander wishing to keep the historical monuments in that city intact, ordered his units to take every possible precaution and at the same time had aircraft drop leaflets recommending the enemy forces to desist from useless resistance in order to save the priceless treasures from destruction.

The historical monuments of the ancient capital include the temple Paimassu, which is the oldest Buddhist temple in China.

Tanchuk Airfield Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON CHINA FRONT, May 12.—Japanese Air Units in China comprising fighters and bombers on Thursday morning carried out bombing attacks on the Tanchuk airfield in Kwangsi Province.

Defying severe enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese planes showered bombs over various military establishments in the west of the airfield, setting ablaze army barracks and two other military establishments. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Press Comments

Saturday, May 13

LESSON OF HONAN VICTORY

ASAHI—There is no need to expatiate on the magnificent results achieved by the Japanece Forces in the Honan campaign. What we wish to emphasize are the causes of the brilliant success.

The results to date show an amazing disparity between the damage suffered by the enemy and that by us. Our victory is certainly due to the skilled strategy and gallant fighting of our officers and men. The enemy troops were the most efficient and mechanized of the Chungking army. In spite of their good equipment they were so miserably defeated because they placed excessive trust in the action of physical forces, and totally lacked the fighting strength that comes of moral force.

The most important factor in any warfare is the forces of the spirit. The primary forces of the spirit are the skill and ability of the commanding and staff officers and the armed virtues and national spirit of the army as a whole. These moral elements were most favorably manifested through the advantages of terrain that our forces enjoyed. These advantages consisted in the fact that the campaign was conducted over the great plains first, and then in the mountainous area of Honan. In the battle of the plains, skilled maneuvering and gallant fighting proved most effective, while in the mountain engagements, the moral stamina of the troops prevailed over all obstacles. It was the national spirit animating every soldier of Nippon. For, in mountain fighting, it is difficult to maintain control of large masses at the same time. Thus, the will and ability of each soldier count much more here than in a battle on an open field.

Physical forces can prove truly effective only when combined with the forces of the spirit. The fragility of an army, no matter how well-equipped, when it has lost its war aim and its will to fight, has been amply demonstrated. The lesson of the Honan campaign is the futility of depending on sheer volume and number to achieve the final victory.

CONTROL OF PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

MAINICHI—The North China and Central China units of our army, which had been advancing respectively northward and southward along the Peking-Hankow Railway, effected a juncture at Kioshan, Honan Province, an important station of the line. Thus, the control of the Peking-Hankow Railway has been completed in only three weeks since the North China unit began operating to reduce Chengchow and Hsuchang, and one week since the Central China unit began moving northward.

The 1,213-mile Peking-Hankow Railway, as a section of the great trans-continental railway extending 2,313 miles, including the Canton-Hankow Railway to the south constitutes the great aorta of Chinese communications. There can be no doubt that the quick control gained by us of the northern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway, north of the Yellow River, in the early stage of the China Affair played an important part in the construction work in North China and imparting mobility to our armed forces. The southern section of the Pekng-Hankow Railway, south of the Yellow River, since then, had been paralyzed on the whole, but the northern portion of it where the line crossed with the Lung-Hai Railway at Chengchow, constituted an important sector connecting the First and Fifth War Districts of the enemy. The real value of the Peking-Hankow Railway, not only for the present campaign, but for the peace areas, too, could only be realized by securing the 300 miles of the southern section.

It had ever been the practice of the Chiang troops to tear up the railways and carry rail and other facilities into the hinterland whenever they find the railway in danger of falling into our hands. It will no doubt take some time before the southern section of the line, which had long been paralyzed since the early stage of the China Affair, can be revived as an artery of the peace areas, while the value of the line as a whole can be appraised sufficiently only in the light of the development of the campaign hereafter. At any rate, the control of the Peking-Hankow Railway in itself bears quite an important significance.

Firstly, the control of the line has broken the contact between the First and Fifth War Districts of the enemy, which formed advance bases of the Chiang army for the wresting back of the peace areas. Secondly, what has broken the enemy's contact has strengthened ours.

It has been the recent objective of the enemy to reinforce the American air force in China, and to advance bases toward the coast for the air-raiding of Japan. The American air force, which had earlier been seeking advanced bases toward the Central China coast in Chekiang and Fukien, has of late been planning to shift to North China and the Northwest. With Lanchow, Tienshui, Paoki, Hanchung and other points as its rear bases, the American air force has secured Sian, Loyang, Lushih, Ankang, Neisiang and Laohokow and other points as advanced bases, clearly manifesting its intention to attack North China. Despite the prompt forestalling operations of our air force, it was reported that American planes were active on the Honan front. The so-called June offensive of the Chungking forces may be regarded as having been planned on the strength of the support expected from this American air force. The swift-striking forestalling move of our China forces in securing control of the Peking-Hankow Railway has not only resulted in frustrating General Tang En-po's plans, but Chiang Kai-shek's bigger plans. It is not a mere matter of Tang's responsibility, but of Chiang's, inasmuch as the latter had turned into a puppet of American imperialism, and thus brought about this irretrievable disaster.

Regarded in connection with the peace area construction work, the control of the line has made it possible for the National Government to extend its political power to the fertile Anhwei and Honan. Economic interchange between the Wuhan area and North China as well as Shanghai will also be possible.

Any strengthening of the political power of the National Government is inseparably related to the construction of East Asia. In this sense, the present campaign bears added significance. The campaign can be regarded as a development of the new China policy adopted by Japan, for the spirit of the policy is to expect China to attain a sovereign independent status and to participate in the construction of Greater East Asia, and in this sense the anti-Japanese Chungking regime must be regarded as the enemy on a par with the United States and Britain. Thus, the new China policy and the Honan campaign are inseparably linked.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 12

In our narrowed bridgehead west of Sebastopol, German and Rumanian formations yesterday offered stiff resistance against the Soviets storming with superior forces and a large number of enemy tanks were destroyed. A Soviet torpedo-boat was sunk off Tuapse.

Our troops, commanded by General Buschenhagen, which smashed the enemy bridgehead on the lower Dniester, blasted seven enemy rifle divisions as well as one artillery and A.A.-division. The Soviets in addition to suffering thousands of dead, lost 2,600 prisoners, 600 guns and trench mortars, 334 machine-guns as well as many other weapons and war equipment.

In the rear south of Polozk, our army and police formations together with local volunteers supported by the Luftwaffe, in three weeks of hard fighting encircled and smashed strong Soviet bands. The enemy suffered heavy casualties of more than 6,000 dead. Moreover, 6,700 prisoners were taken. 102 camps as well as 264 pillboxes were destroyed, many heavy and light war weapons together with numerous other war equipment were also seized. A total of 16 enemy aircraft were downed by our fighters and A.A.-artillery stationed on board ships when Soviet planes made repeated attacks on our convoy off the northern Norwegian coast. One of our patrol vessels was lost.

In the Italian Front, the enemy stationed south of Aprilia and east of the Gulf of Gaeta launched numerous minor attacks which were, however, repulsed with heavy casualties inflicted on the attackers. Our light naval craft sank a large-sized enemy motorship in the Adriatic.

A Croatian infantry division with German training personnel, commanded by Lieutenant-General Nickel, within the last four months of fighting against Communist bands in the Balkans smashed a large part of the enemy who lost 3,000 dead, 1,200 prisoners, 185 machine-guns, numerous supply dumps as well as ammunition and 16 guns.

Formations of our torpedo-carrying planes yesterday evening in the waters east of Algiers attacked an enemy supply convoy and sank seven freighters totaling 49,000 tons as well as one destroyer. Furthermore, 12 enemy freighters totaling 86,000 tons, one large tanker, one light cruiser and two destroyers were damaged.

American bombers late yesterday afternoon attacked localities in southwestern Germany inflicting damage and casualties especially in Saarbruecken and 31 enemy planes were destroyed. Also, 16 enemy raiders were shot down in the course of a night attack on the occupied western Europe.

Our patrol boats on the night of May 10, operating off the Dutch coast, heavily damaged two British torpedo-boats and their sinking is probable. One of our patrol boats was sunk.

French Reds Active

Domei

PARIS, May 8.—The French Communist Party with the consent of the French Committee for National Liberation in Algiers intends to establish an "armed militia," which will be employed as police force under the command of De Gaullist officers, who participated in a three-month training course in the Soviet Union.

LIPPMANN SCORES AMERICAN PUBLIC

States Yanks Uninterested in War and Think Only of Own Comfort and Postwar Jobs

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—"The attitude of the civilian population in the United States is very unsatisfactory," lamented Walter Lippmann, noted American radio commentator, "and Americans are not much interested in the war problems but are more concerned over their own comfort and the posts which they might obtain after the war."

Lippmann made this statement following the holding of a private poll in the United States when it was revealed that 81 per cent of the people voted for the unconditional surrender of Germany, according to a correspondent of the News Chronicle. About half of this number, however, had no definite ideas as to what they were voting on, and 66 per cent admitted that they did not take the war very seriously, the correspondent disclosed.

Concerning this attitude of the general American public, the Sunday Times stated, "Impending events on the European Continent will doubtless induce the people of the United States to shake off this apathy. Strikes and similar unpleasant incidents are now of daily occurrences in the United States."

The United States navy, it was pointed out by the correspondent, had had to employ far more than the required 32,000 men for its shipyards, yet even with this increase the necessary results could not be obtained. Robert Patterson, U.S. Undersecretary of War, made a statement in which he admitted that it was almost impossible to get a sufficient number of workmen for the armament industry since the people preferred "permanent peace jobs" which would not be endangered by the ending of the war.

A bill has been submitted by Senators Josiah Bailey, Democrat of North Carolina, and Ralph Brewster, Republican of Maine, to check this tendency which will replace the compulsory labor bill rejected by Congress. If passed, the bill will release women from compulsory labor and men under the age of 45 who leave strategically important posts without permission will be recruited to replace them. Also those men unfit for military service will be placed in strategically important posts. In case they refuse to do so, they will be drafted into the Workers' battalions.

A confirmation of the foregoing appeared in the New York Times, it being remarked upon that the "battle of Chicago," referring to the recent disturbance at Montgomery Ward Company, America's largest mail order house, was apparently of more interest to the American public than the war in Europe.

BRITISH MAGAZINE BARES REASON FOR TERROR RAIDS

Churchill Cannot See Any Other Way of Attacking Reich, It Declares

Special

LISBON, May 12.—"War against the civilian population," is the new form of warfare that the Anglo-Americans have adopted, writes the British weekly, New Statesman and Nation, according to a London dispatch.

The weekly says that "in Britain, one has got used to the new form of warfare—war against civilian population," adding that the "people in Britain ought to be aware of what they are doing."

Continuing, the periodical stresses that no one in Britain any longer maintains that Anglo-American air raids are causing damage merely to industrial installations. It points out that there is no longer any difference between industrial installations and workers' dwellings.

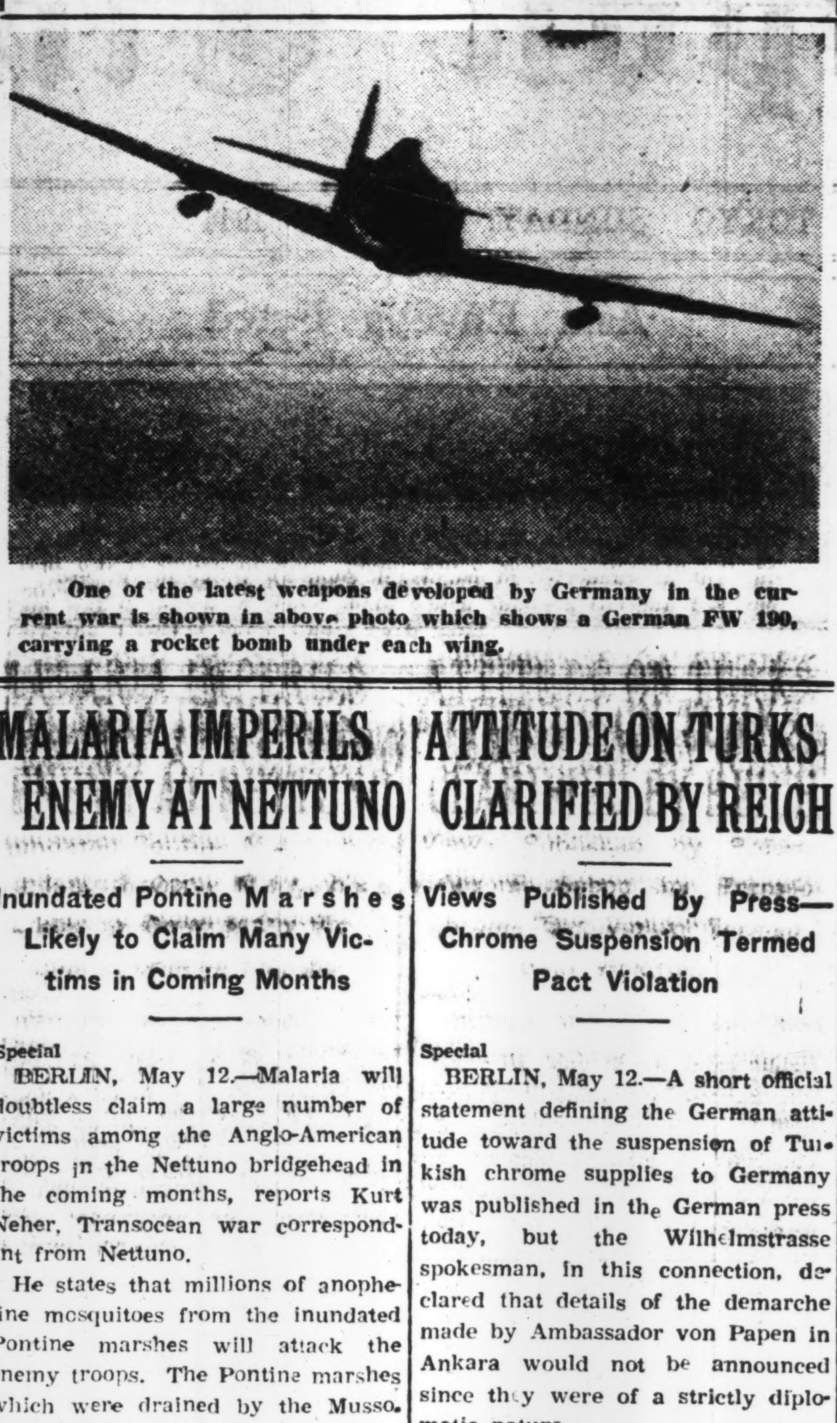
Anglo-American air raids, it adds, were directed against all and everything in towns and suburbs. "These air raids," the New Statesman and Nation continues, "have been made by Britain as an offensive method for obvious reasons, for in 1940 Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his officers could see no other way of attacking Germany."

Italy Reveals Raid Damage

Special

BERLIN, May 10.—Anglo-American terror fliers in their attacks on Italy have destroyed 212 churches, 53 hospitals and 315 schools, it was announced by the Duce's Headquarters, according to a dispatch from Milan. Other cultural institutions wantonly wrecked by the enemy were 27 libraries, 36 art memorials, 34 theaters, 79 motion picture theaters, one concert hall, 117 other cultural establishments and six public and nine social institutions.

Rocket Bomb Revealed



One of the latest weapons developed by Germany in the current war is shown in above photo which shows a German FW 190, carrying a rocket bomb under each wing.

MALARIA IMPERILS ENEMY AT NETTUNO

Inundated Pontine Marshes Likely to Claim Many Victims in Coming Months

Special

BERLIN, May 12.—Malaria will doubtless claim a large number of victims among the Anglo-American troops in the Nettuno bridgehead in the coming months, reports Kurt Neher, Transocean war correspondent from Nettuno.

He states that millions of anopheline mosquitoes from the inundated Pontine marshes will attack the enemy troops. The Pontine marshes which were drained by the Mussolini Government have now again been inundated by the Germans who have destroyed the pumps of the drainage system.

The German troops, however, are in a far more favorable position than the Anglo-Americans as far as the danger of malaria epidemics is concerned since the elevated positions held by the Germans are far healthier than the low-lying positions of the enemy at the coast.

German military authorities have, moreover, taken most comprehensive prophylactic measures to protect the health of their men and the German chemical and pharmaceutical industry which is undoubtedly far superior to that of the enemy have provided the German high command with the most effective means for the prevention of malaria epidemics. Whether the enemy is equally well-prepared for the battle against malaria remains to be seen.

Furthermore, the enemy who is dependent exclusively on sea communications will find it rather difficult to relieve his formations on the Nettuno front, but the German army there on the other hand can be replaced relatively easily by troops from other sectors.

ANKARA DAILY RECALLS DECLARATION OF 1939

Ulus Comments on Joint Turko-British Statement Made Five Years Ago

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—The Ankara Daily, Ulus, today publishes an editorial on the anniversary of the Turko-British Declaration of May 12, 1939.

On May 12, 1939 the late Prime Minister made a declaration before the National Assembly which emphasized to the joint existing identity of views between the two governments, and announced that Turkey and Britain had decided to sign a long term agreement in the interests of national security. It can be said, therefore, that today is the fifth anniversary of the Turko-British alliance. It was also stated in the joint declaration that each of the contracting parties would be free to sign agreements with other governments with a view to consolidating that peace. The first condition of the alliance is that the countries concerned would have no claim against each other, and that they should proceed with the mutual interest of safeguarding their security.

U.S. AIRMEN DENOUNCED

What Sort of People Are These Americans?, Rumanian Paper Asks

Special

LISBON, May 11.—American aviators who, in a business-like manner, are paid $1,000 for each raid, have introduced incredible war methods up to now unknown to civilization, writes the Curentul, with respect to the United States terror raids on Rumanian territory, according to a Bucharest dispatch.

The journal says that no soldier had so far ever dared to machine-gun women and children. No nation, uncivilized though it may be, had carried out terror raids such as those made by American bombers on Bucharest.

"What sort of people are these Americans and by what impulses are they guided?" the paper asks.

ATTITUDE ON TURKS CLARIFIED BY REICH

Views Published by Press—Chrome Suspension Termed Pact Violation

Special

BERLIN, May 12.—A short official statement defining the German attitude toward the suspension of Turkish chrome supplies to Germany was published in the German press today, but the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, in this connection, declared that details of the demarche made by Ambassador von Papen in Ankara would not be announced since they were of a strictly diplomatic nature.

Meanwhile, there is reason to assume that the German Ambassador to Spain has informed the Spanish Government of Germany's viewpoint regarding the situation resulting from the conclusion of the pact between Spain and the Anglo-Americans.

Although Berlin political circles continue to remain extremely reticent, notice is nevertheless taken of the information, especially coming from British sources, according to which the existence of a German consulate in Tangiers is declared to be a violation of the international status of Tangiers.

Declared Treaty Violation

Domei

BERLIN, May 12.—Commenting on the suspension of Turkish chrome supplies to Germany the Wilhelmstrasse, upon inquiry, declared that the statement, published by the German press, defined the standpoint of the Government. A short official statement, defining the attitude of the Reich Government toward the suspension of Turkish chrome supplies to Germany, has been published in the German press. The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse declared, in this connection, that details of the demarche, made by German Ambassador to Ankara, Franz von Papen, would not be announced since they were of a strictly diplomatic nature. In the meantime, attention was drawn to the fact that an official German statement had described the Turkish measure as a violation of the Turco-German Treaty.

TRI-POWER CONFERENCE SLATED, SAYS U.S. PRESS

British, American and Soviet Leaders May Meet; Chungking Not Included

Special

LISBON, May 11.—The London correspondents of both the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune reported today that a British-American-Soviet parley may follow the present British Empire Conference to plan a new "world organization" modeled on the old League of Nations.

Representing another slap in the face for Chiang Kai-shek, Chungking, which Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, has been mentioning as the other member of the "big four," will be excluded from the tri-Power conference because, in the words of James MacDonald, New York Times' correspondent, "it is felt here that the heaviest responsibilities will fall on the great Powers, which in this connection mean Britain, the United States and Russia."

Significantly, MacDonald explained, "Chungking is regarded as a great Power but Chungking's position respecting Far Eastern affairs is such that she can hardly be expected to take a very active role in maintaining peace in the west."

FOREIGN OIL RIGHTS COVETED BY ICKES

Important Industrialists Denounce Saudi Arabian Pipeline Project

Special

LISBON, May 12.—Controversies concerning the Saudi Arabian pipeline project, although they have slipped somewhat into the background recently, are by no means dead, a Washington dispatch disclosed today.

It stated that the Petroleum Reserves Corporation is still considering the proposal and is empowered to proceed with the construction of such a pipeline if it decides such a step is desirable. At present, however, there is no indication which way the Corporation will move.

Meanwhile, the United States oil industry continues its intractable opposition to such a measure. The number of big oil men publicly denouncing the pipeline scheme continues to grow steadily, the report said.

The latest to join the ranks of the critics are John A. Brown, President of the Standard Oil Company of New York and George A. Hill Jr., President of the Houston Oil Company of Texas.

In New York, Brown voiced what appears to be the generally accepted stand of the industry when he declared that the entrance of the United States Government "into other nations' territory as owner and operator of oil fields creates tension in the countries thus invaded and all other producing or potentially producing countries would fear such an invasion."

Although there has been no official declaration, the army and navy are still reported to be in favor of the project, the report said.

Harold Ickes, President of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation and also Secretary of the Interior and Wartime Petroleum Administrator, said on Tuesday that he believed that "far too much emphasis" was placed on the pipeline issue and that the recent Anglo-American talks in Washington concerning oil far overshadowed the pipeline scheme both in importance and possible result.

He said: "We must, however, assure ourselves of access to foreign oil and in fact I believe we would not be quite bright if we did not do so."

In the meantime, it is reported that since his return from London U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius has given no indication that he discussed oil questions and since the Anglo-American oil talks were taking place in Washington while he was in London, official circles here regard it as unlikely that he took up this subject.

U.S., AUSTRALIA DISAGREE ON POSTWAR PROBLEMS

Aussie Delegate to I.L.O. Confab Ired at Washington for Avoiding Social Policy

Special

LISBON, May 11.—Australia and the United States have disagreed on a plan for an international agreement on postwar employment and social policy, according to a British news agency report quoting Australian delegate John A. Beasley to the International Labor Organization Conference held in Philadelphia.

Beasley charged the United States with avoiding any binding commitment on this subject after the talks had been in progress for several days. "This disagreement between our two Governments," he said, "has revealed a fundamental weakness which is likely to threaten the whole future of the United Nations' economic collaboration.

"We cannot possibly restrict our freedom of action with respect to monetary and commercial policy without some assurances that high levels of employment and consumption will be maintained particularly in the main consuming areas.

"I can say at this moment that it would be a tremendous blow to all of us if it was thought that the nation primarily responsible for the Atlantic Charter on freedom is not in a position to bring these declarations into effect."

Jewish Constable Killed

Special

LISBON, May 11.—Another terrorist incident occurred in Tel Aviv in broad daylight yesterday morning when a Jewish police constable, Haim Gottewitz, was shot and killed by unknown assailants who escaped in the crowded street, according to a report received here. Meanwhile, another dispatch said that wider powers for civil courts in Palestine in dealing with cases of unlawful possession of arms, ammunition and explosives, provided for in a new bill, would enable the imposition of a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment for these offenses. The powers of the military court to impose the death sentence in similar offenses continue as heretofore.

Powerful Defense Of Western Europe Impresses Baldwin

Special

ZURICH, May 11.—German fortifications in western Europe are very powerful, said Hanson Baldwin, U.S. military commentator in an article contributed to the New York Times, according to a report received here. Baldwin declared that the German defense is built on steep and difficult coastal areas behind which lie divisions of troops supported by mobile reserves. He added that additional defense zones have been prepared in the interior and that the coast defense is composed of heavy gun emplacements, pill-boxes, barbed-wire barriers, millions of land mines, underwater obstacles, hundreds of automatic arms and tremendous tank traps.

PEARL HARBOR CASE REVIVED IN AMERICA

Representative Short to Seek Impeachment of Cabinet Officers If Trials Not Held

Special

LISBON, May 12.—A sensation was created in the United States today when Representative Dewey Short, Republican from Missouri, declared that he intended to seek the impeachment of top-ranking United States Cabinet officers, if the men in command of the army and navy at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese attack are not brought to trial before July 12, 1944, for alleged dereliction of duty, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Short said that he had drafted a resolution to extend for another six months beyond July 6 the statute of limitation under which Lieutenant-General Walter Short, former Commander of the U.S. Army in Hawaii, and Admiral Husband Kimmel, former Commander of the U.S. Navy in Hawaii, could be brought before court martial. Congress had extended it once until July 6.

He told reporters that he proposed to see that the trials be definitely held within the next six months and added that "when this story comes out it will shock the whole nation."

The Representative contended that the trials should be held to determine, for one thing, whether any blame for the success of the Japanese attack could be attached to the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, or the President himself.

He added that there was some question as to whether the Pearl Harbor garrisons were kept in full knowledge of the conditions. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has contended that he had kept the military heads advised.

Short declared that if his resolution is adopted, and the armed forces still continued to shelve the trials on the ground that it would aid the Japanese, he intended to ask impeachment proceedings.

British Milk Impure

Special

LISBON, May 11.—British milk cows are largely infected by tuberculosis bacilli and the Government has been urged to "do something about it," according to a London dispatch.

A News Chronicle report about the bacteriological examination of milk from various districts disclosed that 20 per cent of all the tests revealed the milk as containing living tuberculosis bacilli and large containers holding 3,000 gallons contained these germs almost without exception.

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BRITAIN RESTRAINS PORTUGUESE SHIPS

Supply Vessels Not Permitted to Leave British Ports by Authorities

Special

LISBON, May 12.—Revealing further pressure on Portugal, the diplomatic correspondent of the Evening Star of London declared tonight that British navigation authorities are holding back a number of shiploads of coal, wheat and fuel from Portugal in British ports for "technical reasons."

The correspondent added that competent observers are of the conviction that these ships will never reach Portugal unless it agrees to stop wolfram deliveries to Germany. As Portugal urgently needs wheat to feed its population and coal as well as fuel for its industries, the nation, in fear of an anti-Axis blockade, is likely to take drastic economizing measures.

Meanwhile, Germany has not received imports of foodstuffs from Portugal and, therefore, rumors to the effect that the food shortage in Portugal was due to such exports are absolutely unfounded, the official note submitted to the press by the German Embassy in Lisbon stated.

The note, which was published in all the papers, follows:

"Rumors were recently spread by certain quarters saying that the shortage of vital foodstuffs such as bread, rice and others in Portugal was caused by exports to Germany.

"Even though the incorrectness and propagandist tendency of such rumors are quite obvious for all those who know the actual situation, the German Embassy wishes to make clear the following:

"Firstly, wheat, corn, flour, rice, stockfish, sugar or oil have not been exported to Germany in the course of the past few years.

"Secondly, Germany, on the contrary, actively supported Portuguese agriculture with supplies of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machines and various other supplies."

Franco Decorates General

Special

LISBON, May 7.—General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, today decorated General Queipo de Llano with Spain's highest military order, the Laureata, according to a Seville dispatch.

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Djawa
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JAPANESE CLASSIC BEING TRANSLATED

Tales of Heike Will Be Rendered Into German Language By Prof. Fischer

The famous Japanese classic Heikemonogatari (Tales of Heike) will be translated into German by Professor Jacob Fischer of the Niigata Higher School, according to the Asahi. Professor Fischer expects to complete the translation and publish the first half of Heikemonogatari by September of this year.

Professor Fischer has already contributed much for the interchange of Japanese-German cultures. He is well known for his translations into German of Ryokan-no-uta, Imakyo and a book called Ama-noyugawo by Yoichi Nakagawa. His most recent undertaking was a publication of a book containing 100 illustrations of ancient Japanese warriors in an attempt to introduce the pictures of these gallant figures to the German public.

"I can't say just why I chose Heikemonogatari," Professor Fischer declared as he explained in what manner he became so engrossed in Japanese culture. "Maybe, it is because I am fond of history. The Heike period seems to me to correspond to the days of Frederick the Great in Germany. I want the German people to know what wonderful culture Japan already had in those ancient days," he continued.

"My father was a farmer. However, he liked Japan very much and would often tell me stories about Japan. A friend of my father was a merchant in Yokohama and it was from him that my father got his knowledge of Japan. Well, as I recollect it now some of the narratives about Japan were not true and nothing was touched in connection with the Japanese culture. Nevertheless, there was no mistake in the fact that the Japanese people were kind.

"I have been in Japan for about 14 years now, and I have studied hard. My studies in Japan have revealed to me that nowhere in the world is a land with culture as rich as that in Japan. We only had the Nibelungunlied in our country when the Heikemonogatari was written in Japan and the Heike is much superior.

"Kiyomori, the hero in the Heikemonogatari, is a wayward, self-centered warrior, but he does not forget to protect the culture of the land. He is a greater man than I had thought. It is because those in leader's role are not concerned solely in material arts but are also vitally interested in cultural phases also that the Japanese culture has developed so wonderfully.

"The Tales of Heike have been translated once before but it is too simple. I look forward to the day when my translation will be sent to Germany. The German people will be astonished but they will understand how a nation with such superb culture can be so strong in war."

JAPANESE IN SHANGHAI HONOR LATE ADM. KOGA

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 12.—The 100,000 Japanese residents here went into mourning today for the late Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, as flags were displayed at half-mast and at exactly 1 p.m. all schools, organizations and businesses offered silent prayers.

Tomorrow beginning at 10:30 a.m., memorial services will be observed by the people at the Hongkew Park under the sponsorship of the People's Organization.

Domei

SAIGON, May 12.—On the occasion of the Navy funeral of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, today, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, expressed sincere condolences to the Japanese Government and members of the bereaved family of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet through the Commander of the Japanese Imperial Navy stationed here.

Evangelical Service

At German Church, Tokyo

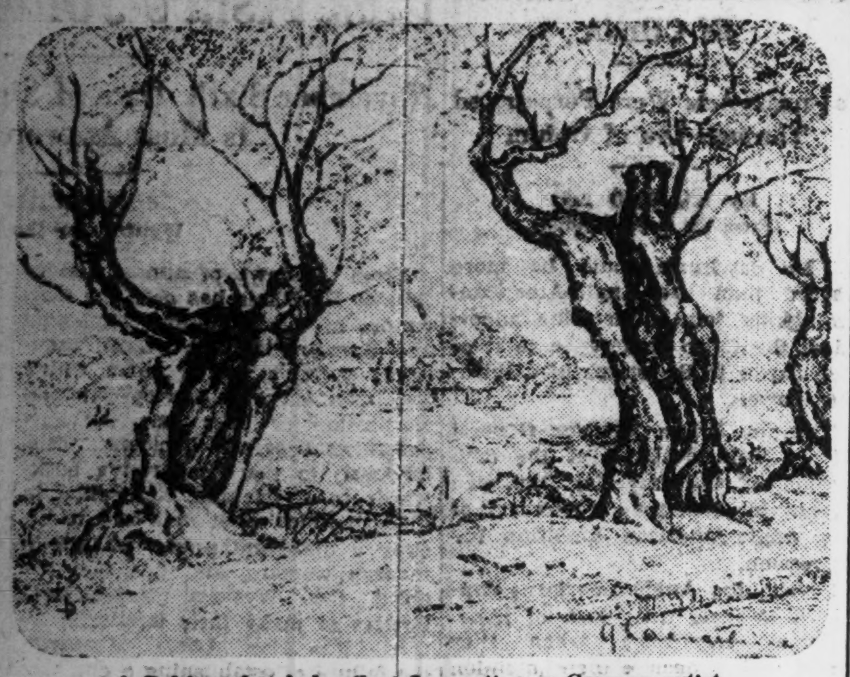
May 14— 9:30 a.m. Examination for boys and girls to be confirmed.
May 21— 9:30 a.m. Confirmation.
May 28—10:30 a.m. Whitsunday Service.

Obituary

Chiharu Kabashima, 38, economic adviser to the National Government of China, died suddenly in Nanking on May 10.

Mr. Kabashima entered the service of the Nanking Government at its request in 1942 and as an economic adviser to the Government, he played a large part in the bringing into existence of the All-Nation Trade Control General Council, an organization that exercises control over all commercial activities in China and also promoted the development of economic resources.

Amity Through Art



A Peking sketch by Gert Lamartine, a German artist.

JAPAN, REICH BOOST CULTURE RELATIONS

Paintings by Lamartine Shown In Tokyo—Nippon Art Works Exhibited in Germany

The Japan-Germany Cultural Institute has been holding art exhibitions in Berlin and other German cities with Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, introducing the various Japanese works and their creators to the German public.

The Japan-Germany Cultural Institute in Tokyo too has been holding an exhibition of oil paintings and sketches by Gert Lamartine, a German painter at present residing in Japan, at its new home in Kudan with Ambassador H. G. Stahmer as the sponsor.

The exhibition, which closed on May 12, consisted of about a hundred portraits and paintings of landscapes and flowers of Japan, China and other countries, all of which were enthusiastically acclaimed by the Japanese public who came to view them.

Mr. Lamartine arrived in Japan in the fall of 1940 and his work shows that during the past three years he has been active both here and in China.

During World War I, Mr. Lamartine served in the German Army as a volunteer. Afterward he studied at Heidelberg University and at the Academy of Fine Arts in Karlsruhe. Six months later he accepted his uncle's invitation and went to live in Montreal, Canada, where he found little time to devote to the study of painting.

When World War II broke out he decided to return to Germany and serve again in the army. He reached Yokohama in October 1940.

Before returning to his homeland Mr. Lamartine desired to paint a few pictures of Japan to carry back as souvenirs. He was given an order for a portrait by Yosuke Matsuoka, then Foreign Minister. Soon after the completion of the portrait, Mr. Matsuoka sponsored an exhibition of paintings by Mr. Lamartine at the Kojunsha, and introduced the painter to the Japanese public. The outbreak of the Soviet-German war prevented the artist's return to Germany.

EXPORT, IMPORT LICENSES PROMULGATED BY MALAI

99 Articles Affected by New Regulations; To Employ Malais in Most Posts

Domei

SHONAN, May 12.—With the object of speeding up acquisition of materials necessary for the existence of Malai thereby contributing to the welfare of inhabitants, the Japanese Military Administration of Malai on May 10 promulgated export and import license regulations designating 99 different articles of materials which are divided into three categories of A, B, and C.

Of the 99 designated items, 42 come under Group A. They include pincoil, lumber, rope, lead, zinc caustic soda, dry batteries and automobile tires. Nineteen items come under Group B, including vegetables, fruits, raw fish, eggs, rubber goods, stationery, toilet articles and furniture. Group C comprises 38 items, including iron ore, scrap-iron, tin, bauxite, manganese, latex, coal, rice, salt, sugar and miscellaneous cereals.

Hitherto only regular trade transactions based on exchange bills were conducted between these two areas. In enforcing the present regulations, the Military Administration will employ Malais wherever possible in import and export posts.

For the time being, the regulations will be applied only to trade transactions between Malai and Sumatra, Java, North Borneo, Thailand and French Indo-China and export and import ports under the present regulations will be specially designated by the Director-General of the Military Administration.

ENGINEER HONORED FOR SENSE OF DUTY

Distinguished Service Medal Awarded Posthumously to Tsuda of Fukuoka

Engineer Masanori Tsuda, director of the Iizuka branch office of the Fukuoka Mining Supervision Bureau, has posthumously received a Distinguished Service Medal in accordance with Article 1 of the Civil Service Honors Award Ordinance of February 15, the first to be so honored, and has been promoted to the Fifth Grade of the Kotokan rank in accordance with Article 3 of the Special Appointments and Promotion Ordinance of January 4, it was announced by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, on Saturday. The same day Prime Minister Tojo presented condolence money and offerings to the bereaved family.

Mr. Amau paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Engineer Tsuda, pointing out the keenness of his sense of responsibility which made him fulfil his duties to the last. His was that determined spirit that nothing could daunt and only death stopped his labors. Thus, he set an example of supreme zeal to the rest of officialdom. All the members of the civil service should lay this example to heart and discharge their duties in the same spirit, Mr. Amau exhorted.

The circumstance in which the late Engineer Tsuda fell was no different from that of a soldier killed in action. At 1:50 a.m. on March 22, a gas explosion occurred at the Iizuka coal mine in Fukuoka Prefecture. He received the news at the Iizuka branch office of the Mining Supervision Bureau and at once proceeded to the scene. Then at the head of a rescue party he entered the mine and near the scene of the disaster discussed counter-measures with the mine authorities. During the interval small, local explosions took place but, in order to prevent any spreading of the disaster and to assure the production of coal on schedule in spite of the setback he proceeded to the pit where the gas originated with four men in disregard of personal safety. He inspected the place carefully and took various precautionary measures against fresh explosions. At 1:20 p.m. there was a sudden gust of wind. Engineer Tsuda at once ordered the four men to lie flat but already flames were sweeping through the pit. All five were badly burned. They managed to crawl out a little distance, each helping the other, but Engineer Tsuda lost consciousness as soon as he had notified the men there of the danger.

At the mine hospital he received every medical attention and blood-transfusion was effected more than once but he vomited blood owing to gas-poisoning and he died at 8:55 a.m. on May 6. At the sacrifice of his life Engineer Tsuda, therefore, had prevented the disaster from spreading and enabled restoration work to be completed quickly.

The funeral for the late Engineer Tsuda will be solemnized at the Fukuoka Public Hall at 3 p.m. on May 19. Prime Minister Tojo will dispatch a proxy to read his message during the ceremony.

Ex-Salvador Head Flees

Special

LISBON, May 12.—General Maximiliano H. Martinez, who recently resigned as President of Salvador during the recent uprising, fled to Guatemala during the night between Wednesday and Thursday, according to unconfirmed reports received here from Santiago, Chile. The Chilean Foreign Office today denied the report from Mexico City that Martinez tried to obtain a Chilean visa.

ANTI-AXIS INABILITY ANGERS CHUNGKING

Another Dr. Sun Yat-sen Is Needed in China, States Nagatomo Kayano

Chungking's mounting dissatisfaction with Britain and America is now no longer a mere rumor but a grave actuality as confirmed by recent reports emanating from various reliable quarters.

Chief among the causes of Chungking's fast-cooling sentiment is its dwindling confidence in Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, as regards the Indo-Burmese campaign. The more important of the other causes are the overbearing manner of the American Air Force members in China toward the Chinese populace and the Chungking army, the deficiency of materials received by Chungking from America, in itself a great disappointment, and America's failure to live up to its promises of economic assistance.

Above all, intellectual China is learning to doubt, and hate to a greater extent, the policy of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt toward China which aims at the establishment of Anglo-Saxon hegemony over China. Lin Yutang's book, "Between Tears and Laughter," which raised such a commotion in New York some time ago, is one example out of a multitude which can be cited as proof of this.

An article has recently appeared in the Asahi entitled "Try To Become the Cornerstone of Asia's Development" by Nagatomo Kayano who was a close friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a fact little known to the world as a whole.

At the time of the Chinese Revolution, Mr. Kayano had supported Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the risk of his life. For this he was persecuted by Britain but this did not daunt him. Subsequently, not only in Japan but also abroad he protected and encouraged Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was in adverse circumstances. Eventually he was instrumental in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's becoming the dominant figure in the Peking Council in the 14th year of the Chinese Republic.

In 1925, as representative of China's friends in Japan, Mr. Kayano took care of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the great leader lay at the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking.

Mr. Kayano is a famed composer of Chinese poems and is the author of the book "Inner History of the Chinese Revolution."

Mr. Kayano's article follows:

"If Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing were alive today, how would they cope with the current situation? This is a question of so great an interest to both Japan and China that it frequently arises between the two countries. However, to know that if these two men were alive today, troubles like the China Affair would not have occurred, does not help matters any.

"The most important question today is how to deal with the present situation. To say that there had been a message from the Changsha Mausoleum, atop Tzu Chin Shan would be objectionable, since this might sound as if we were tampering with the power of spirits. What, then, can we assume Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing would do were they alive today?

Lovers of Country

"We must take as our standard the daily lives of the two men, the views upheld by them and the great spiritual strength possessed by them. Both were upholders of lofty ideals. They were men who acted up to their resolutions. They were true lovers of their country, of the race to which they belonged, and of all members of the yellow race. In short, they were men full of ardor. Here are two or three examples of this:

"At the time the Comrade Society of China came into being, Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Japan with the idea of opening branches of the Society in the Southern Regions and through them of promoting a revolution. While on his way south he stopped at Hongkong. It was daylight. From the entrance to the harbor, he saw the forts on top of the mountains around the harbor.

"To him the forts embodied British imperialism in China ever since the Opium War. Silently he made a vow, on behalf of himself and others of his school of thought, to overthrow British power in China and drive out all British influence from East Asia.

"My mind's eye can see Dr. Sun Yat-sen's deep wrath as he made this vow and his unshed tears as he thought of the plight into which his country had been plunged by British tyranny and greed. I can recall an impassioned speech made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen at a reception held in his honor at the Peers' Club, a speech which was a severe condemnation of the crimes committed by Britain and America in East Asia and an appeal for their overthrow.

"In fact, his verbal attack on these countries was so violent as to move the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, then a Baron and representative of the sponsors of the function, to warn him that his heated words might cost him dearly in the future. Viscount Shibusawa took the further precaution of cutting down the speech before it appeared in printed form.

"I furthermore recall that at the time of the outbreak of the First World War, Dr. Sun Yat-sen argued vehemently in the following vein:

Denounces Britain, U.S.

"'The time is ripe! We must not let this chance slip by. Japan and Germany must form an alliance to drive out British and American influence and perform the great task of developing Asia. This is the task for which Japan, possessed of real power, must be responsible. To try to force China's entry into this world holocaust is to attempt to make of China a slave to Britain and America till eternity. At the same time, for Japan to try to persuade us is for Japan to become a tool of Britain and America. Alas! Prince Katsura is no more. Count Kodama is no more. There remain no statesmen of foresight in your country today. Why do you not act swiftly and take possession of Singapore and other strategic points?'

"Previously he had formed a tie with Prince Katsura and Count Kodama and during discussions on the development of Asia found himself in complete agreement with their views. This must have been in his mind when he spoke as above.

"There are today, I think, some among the Chungking officials who will remember these words of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. I believe that the President of the National Government of China, Wang Ching-wei, also heard them.

Urges Sino-Nippon Ties

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen was extremely anxious that Japan and China should cooperate closely and was worried over the future of Asia even on his death-bed in the Rockfeller Hospital. The last words uttered by the leader were on the reaction produced by the Principle of Greater Asia proclaimed by him in Kobe before Japanese officials and the people some time before.

"Huang Hsing too made the study of Asia's development his life-work. Confucius warned about four things—willing things, desiring things, being a stickler and acting for one's own interest. Both Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing, were they alive now, certainly would not side with forces who are allowing themselves to be influenced by considerations of past circumstances to institute measures as will certainly seal the fate of their country if continued.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the two great Chinese revolutionaries, who had clear and active minds, had a thorough knowledge of world affairs. Were they alive today, they would lose no time in flying to Japan, conferring with Japan's leaders, both in office and out, and establishing a reasonable and appropriate policy by which Asia for the Asiatics would become the aim of both countries. This would make for a really united China, and Nanking and Chungking would become one. Asia could then be developed to the full.

"If some patriotic man in China, having qualities such as were possessed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing, should come forward to undertake the task of carrying on the work of these two great men, he would be the savior of China. He would be the cornerstone of New China's development."

Husky Sumo Wrestlers Will Take Up Posts On Industrial Front After Summer Tourney

From the sumo arena to the industrial front—this will be the course taken by the 150 husky members of the Futabayama and Tamanoumi training quarters as they follow their leaders to the colleries and shipyards at the end of the summer sumo tournament, now under way at the Korakuen stadium, says the Asahi.

The Sumo Association had sent its members on circuit tours to various districts to entertain industrial workers and, at times, had organized labor corps for service on the production front. But, the temporary labor services had not proved entirely self-satisfying to the wrestlers themselves. They felt that they could do more in way of serving the nation.

On Friday, the fifth day of the summer tournament, the ardent desire for more thorough labor service assumed concrete shape in the Futabayama and Tamanoumi training quarters. Futabayama has decided that his powerful physique must be utilized to greater advantage on the labor front. He sounded out the opinions of 80 followers in his camp. They all agreed with him that they could devote the greater part of their time for action on the production front.

The same idea of labor service had also germinated in the Nishogaseki training quarters under Tamanoumi. The 70 members were all determined as one to become industrial workers.

The two wrestlers had some doubts as to how the Sumo Association would regard their decision, as schedules had already been arranged for circuit tournaments. Futabayama and Tamanoumi approached the officials of the Sumo Association on the subject. The officials were deeply impressed by the firm and commendable determination of these wrestlers and their followers and on May 12, plans were completed by which Futabayama will lead his men to a coal mine in northern Kyushu. On the other hand, Tamanoumi will go with his men to a shipyard in the Kansai.

At the spring and summer grand sumo tournaments, the men will make their appearances before the sumo fans. Meantime, in spare moments from work, they will not neglect to do their duty toward the maintenance of the sumo art. Other training quarters have been influenced by the decision of these two wrestlers, and it is likely that they follow the example set by Futabayama and Tamanoumi.

NANKING WILL STREAMLINE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Domei

NANKING, May 12.—The Executive Yuan of the National Government of China will shortly approve the plan to simplify provincial administration.

It was disclosed that the plan submitted for approval aims at the reorganization of agrarian economy for increase production.

To attain this objective, the following steps will be taken:

1. Various departments and bureaus will either be abolished or merged to centralize authority within the provincial government. However, the enforcement of important policies, as well as supervision of provincial finance and appointment of officials, will be placed under the control of the central government.
2. The status of the Hsien, which constitutes the pillar of provincial administration, will be raised, and the power of Hsien chiefs will be increased.
3. Distinction will be drawn between finances of the provincial government and those of the Hsien government in order to attain sound provincial administrative economy.

MEMORIAL PLANS FOR KOGA DECIDED

Friends of Late Naval Hero Outline Projects to Perpetuate His Deeds

Various commemorative enterprises as memorials to the late Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, are under contemplation by friends and people of the late Fleet-Admiral's home in Saga Prefecture.

As a result of conferences held among Rear-Admiral Kunishige Taketomi, an old classmate of the late Fleet-Admiral during his midshipman days, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand and a classmate of Fleet-Admiral Koga at the Saga Middle School, Mitsumaro Matsumura, Deputy-Governor of Tokyo, and several others, the following projects have been decided upon:

1. The house where Fleet-Admiral Koga was born in the town of Arita in Saga Prefecture will be preserved and the neighboring land converted into a memorial park.
2. A bust of the late Fleet-Admiral will be made in the famous Arita ceramics.
3. A compilation of the Fleet-Admiral's biography.
4. As Fleet-Admiral Koga was greatly interested in scholarship funds for worthy aspirants, funds will be collected from willing contributors mainly from his home prefecture for the benefit of those joining the Navy.
5. Memorial rites and other commemorative functions will be observed in due course. Under the slogan of "Respond to The Fleet-Admiral's Heroic Spirit" vigorous activities will be launched by the people of Saga Prefecture as part of the nationwide movement to rouse the entire nationals of Japan.

The Prefectural Government will sponsor a memorial service scheduled to take place sometime toward the end of May. One of the outstanding events will be the construction of a memorial tablet to the souls of the war dead within the grounds of the Saga Middle School. The late Fleet-Admiral's photograph and relics will be solemnly reposed there to serve as a source of lasting inspiration to the men that are to follow a naval career.

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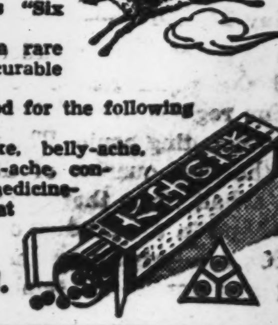

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1944

Britain's Second Front Dilemma

Two of Britain's best known military critics emphasize the passive nature of the Anglo-American air attacks on Germany. Cyril Falls in the latest issue of the London Illustrated News and Captain Liddell-Hart in the Daily Mail express diametrically opposite views to the claims advanced by the New York Times and other American newspapers which contend that the air war against Germany is actually the launching of the second front operations. Falls declares that past experience in bombing warfare has turned him into an absolute opponent of the Douhet theory of total air war. It is recalled that the Italian general, Guilo Douhet, who died in 1930 when 61 years old, advocated all-out indiscriminate bombing of cities as the primary means of attaining victory in war. Falls undoubtedly shatters much of the British and American illusions concerning the air war against Germany when he cites the effectiveness of the German air defense in nullifying all the improvements in air tactics of the Anglo-American air forces. Significantly he says that as a result of new weapons and new tactics the effectiveness of the German fighter planes and the Luftwaffe's anti-aircraft defense forces has increased to such an extent that they are inflicting astonishingly severe losses upon the anti-Axis bombers. The raids sometimes result in huge defeats, he says.

To the chagrin of the British public in particular, Captain Liddell-Hart, in his article, recalled the great expectations attached in England year after year since 1940 to the plans for the air war against Germany. The 11,000 tons of bombs dropped on Germany in 1940 had been increased, he says, to 37,000 tons in 1942 and boosted to an even higher figure in 1943, but this still found the Germans waging war. With such an observation, Liddell-Hart joins the British military experts who are now warning that to be successful the operations of the anti-Axis air forces absolutely must be coordinated with all other arms.

Stalemated at the Anzio and Nettuno beachheads in Italy through the brilliant defensive fighting of the German forces, Roosevelt and Churchill had no course other than to concentrate on the air war against Germany. Came January, February, March and April and still they failed to start the large-scale troop crossings for the invasion of Western Europe which they predicted after the Teheran conference late last year. Without a question, the postponement of the establishment of the much-talked about second front in this part of the European continent was due to Roosevelt and Churchill's high respect for the caliber of German fighting and to their fear of the impregnable West Wall defenses prepared by the Reich forces. But the losses of the Anglo-American air forces in the air attacks on Germany have been much too heavy without attaining the desired results—the crippling of the German war industries and the destruction of the Luftwaffe. It is not strange therefore that the strategy of the all-out air war against Germany has been the target of increasing criticism in Britain and the United States.

The announcement last Wednesday by Sir Archibald Sinclair, the British Air Minister, that the R.A.F. had lost 1,041 planes and the American air force, operating from England, had lost 1,117 aircraft during the first four months of this year in the course of operations over Germany and northern Europe must have been a tremendous blow to the British and American people. For they must know from past experience with the communiques of their high commands that these figures are greatly understated. With the German Luftwaffe exacting an increasing toll from the heavy four-engined bombers attempting to raid the German cities it would be no exaggeration to conclude that any claim by the anti-Axis camp of attaining victory over Germany through sheer air war is mere wishful thinking.

Thus the effect of Cyril Falls and Liddell-Hart's sound observations must be disheartening if not disconcerting to the British people who have entertained the wishful hope that the terror raids on Berlin and other German cities might bring about the internal collapse of Germany.

Anglo-American Pressure on Sweden

Once more the batteries in Britain and America's campaign to end all neutrality are concentrated on Sweden. It is common knowledge that earlier Anglo-American demands that Sweden cease exporting ball bearings to Germany met with the flat refusal they deserved. The tenacious American, however, apparently will not take no for an answer, and is trying again.

Doubtless it is somewhat displeasing to Britain and America that Swedish ball bearings should continue rolling into Germany, but that can be no justification for their unlawful attempt to force Sweden out of neutrality to impede the flow. Such an attempt by a belligerent to interfere with the right of a neutral to trade with any nation with which it is not at war is, of course, a flagrant violation of the first principle of neutrality, which nothing can justify. The Anglo-American attempt to coerce Sweden into revoking her mutually profitable trade agreement with Germany is, however, doubly unjustifiable insofar as the negotiations which resulted in the existing trade agreement between Sweden and Germany were entered into and carried out by Sweden with the full knowledge and understanding of Britain.

Sweden could not have been more within her rights in her point-blank refusal to comply with the outrageous Anglo-American demand that she now abrogate this pact solely to suit present Anglo-American convenience. Only in non-compliance could Sweden assert her neutral rights, protect her foreign trade, preserve her sovereignty and maintain her independence. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Swedish people should have given vent to considerable wrath and indignation over the peremptory Anglo-American demand, and fully concur in its prompt rejection by their government.

Nevertheless the United States persists. Its representative, one Stanton Griffith, head of the Foreign Department of the United States Board of Economic Warfare, is already in the capital of Sweden, having arrived at Stockholm on May 7, to apply further pressure. It is, however, not anticipated that Sweden will relax her attitude and surrender her neutral rights by yielding to whatever additional persuasion or threat this gentleman may have to offer on behalf of his government.

In addition to the basic moral principle involved, Sweden has, moreover, the most practical of reasons for her firm adherence to her stand. Not only in war, but also in peace, Germany has always supplied Sweden with the greater part of her essential imports of such vital industrial materials as coal, coke and machinery. Were Sweden to sever its trade relations with Germany at Britain and America's imperious request, who could take Germany's place in filling Sweden's need of these vital commodities? Certainly neither Britain nor America is in any present position to spare or deliver the necessary supplies. Acceptance of the Anglo-American demand by Sweden is, therefore, tantamount to Sweden's economic suicide. As such its continued rejection seems certain, even were no moral principle, or Sweden's national dignity, involved.

No matter how urgent the Anglo-American desire to isolate Sweden from its German neighbor, no matter what dire threat the American exponent of economic warfare now in the Swedish capital may utter to gain his government's point, it is, therefore, inconceivable that this powerful northern nation will sacrifice its national interests, and relinquish its independence solely to further purely selfish Anglo-American ends. A more burning resentment, a deeper odium, and still further loss of moral prestige in the eyes of the world are all that Britain and America would seem likely to gain from the persistent pressure applied in Scandinavia.

A Year Ago Today

May 14, 1943

Large-scale desertions of lower officers and peasant soldiers, and the rapid rise of organized banditry in the interior regions are adding further to Chungking's rapidly mounting panic. The number of desertions during the first quarter of this year amounted to two and a half times that of the same period the year before, and in the interior organized bands of roving bandits are preying on the people, seriously threatening any remaining semblance of order.

* * *

Milne Bay, in New Guinea, was again subjected to severe bombing by the Imperial Air Forces.

Manchoukuo's Economy

Survey of Traits of Common Prosperity Region Reveals Importance of Manchoukuoan Role

By YUTARO TOMITA
Former President of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo
Special to the Nippon Times

Part I

In order to appreciate the importance of Manchoukuo's economy, it is necessary to survey the peculiarities of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, of which Manchoukuo is a component part.

Four features can be attributed to the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, as follows:

1. The Region is a vast area extending over the southern and northern hemispheres. In the north, however, it lies outside the frigid zone, while in the south, it centers round the tropical zone; therefore, it contains all the resource-rich lands.

2. The portion that is in the northern hemisphere is, for the most part, a continent and depends largely on overland communication. On the other hand, the southern hemisphere portion, except a few continental sections, is made up of numerous islands dotting the Pacific and communication is, in the main, by sea route, which benefits from the monsoon.

3. By reason of this wide territorial range, the Region combines the four seasons of the year all the year round and is perpetually supplied with agricultural products of all the seasons. Moreover, because of the climatic and geological differences between south and north, there is a wide variety of mineral resources and animals.

4. Lying outside the frigid zone and rich in natural resources, especially in foodstuffs, the Region has a rate of population increase unequalled anywhere else.

These features come into high relief when compared with those of (1) the English bloc, (2) the European Grossraum now in the course of formation with Germany as its nucleus and (3) an American wide-area sphere which is expected to be formed in the future with the United States as the center.

The English Bloc

First, the English bloc may be taken up for comparison. Extending as it does practically all over the globe, this bloc surpasses any other sphere in the variety of climate, resources and ethnological elements. The British Empire remained unshaken as long as the mother country ruled the seven seas by her once unchallenged naval strength and maintained contact with its widely scattered territories. The loss of naval supremacy, coupled with the progress of aircraft, is seriously jeopardizing communications between the mother country and the overseas territories and the unity of the bloc has been rendered extremely vulnerable, marking the first stage in the collapse of the British Empire.

Contrast this with the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. Although it extends over two hemispheres, the countries comprised in the Region are situated in contiguity or proximity, thus enabling easy contact.

Next, a glance is taken at the European Grossraum. It has the advantage of being confined within a block of continent with a highly developed network of communications strengthing in all directions. But it totally lacks a southern hemisphere area such as is included in the East Asia Region. Possibly, the European Grossraum's influence may extend to the African continent at some future date, but near the Equator the continent is reduced to an expanse of veritable desert devoid of resources and scarce in communication facilities, which makes an exceedingly unfavorable contrast with our Southern Regions.

Equal in Range, Resources

Finally, about the American sphere. Assuming that it will comprise North and South America, the sphere will just about equal the East Asia Region in territorial range and in resources. But South America is a veritable continent and near the Equator there lies the huge Amazon basin. Therefore, though it excels the African desert in communication facilities, it does not bear comparison with our South which has the benefit of sea communication which is helped by the monsoon.

More especially to be noted about the American sphere is the fact that the two continents produce much the same kinds of resources, a circumstance which rather detracts from interdependence in domestic industry and points to many possibilities of competition and clashes of interests in external trade. Here is a glaring lack of conditions necessary for the setting up of an economic region of mutual supplementing, common existence and common prosperity.

In contrast, the southern and northern portions of the East Asia Region, having distinctly different climates, produce resources which can hardly create competition and are thus provided with essential conditions for creating a set-up of interdependence and reciprocity.

These salient characteristics of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region must be borne clearly in mind, as otherwise it is impossible to understand fully and correctly the role and importance of Manchoukuo's economy or to look into its future.

Wide Territory Advantageous

The greatest advantage of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, as has already been noted, is its wide territorial range. With Japan situated as the pivot geographically, Manchoukuo and North China form the upper wing and the Southern Regions the lower wing, while the Chinese continent supports the wings. The structure is complete. As for the defense industry, all the raw materials obtainable in the wing zones as well as in peripheral areas are supplied to Japan, the defense rampart and arsenal of East Asia, there to be turned into weapons of defense for re-distribution.

Similar interchange of goods is carried on in other basic industries. If these interchanges make the main current, then the interflow of goods among the constituent countries is the sub-current. The main and sub-current go to make up an organic economic activity unique to a wide-area economic region.

The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident led to the formation of a Japan-Manchoukuo joint economic set-up, which was extended to include China following the outbreak of the China Affair. It was further expanded to embrace the Southern Regions with the occurrence of the War of Greater East Asia. At this present stage, a tendency is not altogether absent to be dazzled by the glamor of the South and to lose sight of Manchoukuo and China. People having such a tendency are oblivious of the past stages in the formation of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. They forget, too, that the countries making up a wide-area economic region are component elements of an organic unit and, as such, are dependent on, and inseparably related to one another and have each a peculiar role of equal importance to play.

The value of a common economic units is not to be appraised by the sum total of the economic potentialities of its component elements. Because such a unit is an organic one, it is necessary that the respective traits, merits and capacities of the constituent elements should be correctly appraised and properly utilized. Industrially speaking, on the principle of the right man in the right place, the member-countries should be enabled each to give full play to its capacities through the development of industries conforming with its natural conditions. Such a course insures results that will exceed the sum total of their individual economic potentialities. Herein lies the meaning of a common economic unit.

Have Different Histories

Now, while the constituent countries of a wide-area economic region have each its inherent traits, they have different histories in their political relationships to it. It will not do to ignore this history aspect and view all the component units as being equal. A wide-area economic region has not sprung up overnight. It has passed through various stages of development. Instead of being fixed in its scope, it is flexible and is expected to go through many changes before consummation.

The same may be said of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. The Japan-Manchoukuo common set up was the starting point. Then, it was extended later to include other regions. A clear distinction must be drawn between (1) the historical standing and (2) the natural economic endowments of each constituent country in the management of a wide-area economic region. Only with this point definitely in mind can we understand clearly the position of Manchoukuo's economy in Greater East Asia, now and in the future.

Inasmuch as Manchoukuo's economy stands in relations of mutual dependence with the other East Asiatic countries, its value is not absolute and immutable, but is subject to change with changes in the scope of the Common Prosperity Region and fluctuations in the economic situation therein.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Why does no man confess his vices? Because he is yet in them. It is for a waking man to tell his dream.—Seneca.

* * *

In the meanest hut is a romance, if you but knew the hearts there.—Van Ense.

* * *

Trust not too much to an enchanting face.—Virgil.

ANGLO-SAXON OUTRAGES IN CHINA

Inhuman Acts Were Perpetrated Through Use of Opium

By KINJIRO ITO
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

No daydream could be more absurd than the Anglo-American-Chungking joint declaration adopted at the Cairo conference to relegate Japan to the status of a third-rate power.

This, as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared at the 84th session of the Imperial Diet, can be nothing less than a betrayal of the Anglo-American ambition for aggression.

Surely, the Anglo-Americans confessed to their utter lack of international conscience when they made bold to declare their intention to reduce another independent country to the position of a third-rate power, albeit that the utterance was intended more as a piece of propaganda tactics directed against neutral countries. At least, moral Japan cannot think otherwise—Japan who has granted independence to Burma and the Philippines and retroceded acquired rights and interests to China.

While Chiang Kai-shek indulged in self-complacency over his inclusion in the Cairo conference, Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa had no hesitation in declaring that the post-war world should be ruled by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. Smuts made no mention at all of Chungking.

Wishful Propaganda

Of course, the Smuts declaration is wishful propaganda, pure and simple, but the amusing fact is that Chiang is not given a share even in this division of illusory gains.

Meanwhile, Chiang continues to cut a despicable figure as a running dog of the Anglo-Americans by exacting the blood of his innocent people. Or it may be said that she is acting cleverly in pursuit of personal gains by clinging to power at the ruthless sacrifice of the masses. Anyway, whenever the Anglo-Americans show reluctance to comply with Chiang's demand for loans or supplies, he resorts to the threat of making peace with Japan and Nanking. In this way, he keeps on swelling his personal exchequer. A certain well-known Admiral says that peace is Chiang's stock threat. An apt comment this.

Be all this as it may, we are irrepressibly disgusted with Chiang as a fellow Asiatic, particularly as the Chinese people have been victims to cold-blooded massacre by the Anglo-Saxons.

I have an old book, not a rare volume but not easily obtainable, either. Written in 1840 under the title, "A Report on the Situation in China," it contains a record of the genesis, so to speak, of the Opium War. Judging from the way it is written, it is a report to the Tokugawa Shogunate by mariners who were then engaged in trade with South China.

Opening with the preamble: "In reply to your inquiry concerning the trouble started by English in China, the following report is respectfully submitted," the book goes on to say:

Opium Kills Many

"Cases have arisen in China in recent years where many lives have been lost due to the use of tobacco made of opium. In view of this, the Government has banned the importation of this drug. But English merchants disobey the rule. As late as last year, they imported a large quantity into Canton. The Government, apprised of this, dispatched an official, Lin Tse-hsu by name, who was then in Fukien. The official ordered the production of all the opium in the possession of the English merchants, burned it up and prohibited further importation of the drug. When the English merchants protested, a few dozen of them were punished.

"Later, on September 8 of the same year, on the occasion of their departure for home, the English merchants fired guns from their ships, then anchored in Canton port, heavy casualties ensuing on both sides. The Chinese Government has built up a tight defense.

"In the meantime, nationals of other countries obeying the Government order are permitted to carry on as before."

So it was that an open clash developed between English opium traders and the Chinese Goverment. The English, set on putting through their ambition, concentrated 48 ships near Ningpo and occupied Tinhai prefecture. From some 16 inlets in Tinhai prefecture the English in groups of two or three ships made a surprise landing and, as the book under reference says, "dug out graves, built a defense wall with tomb stones and are still entrenched there."

In spite of the clumsiness of the writing, the report gives us a detailed picture of the scene.

Fatal to Human Life

Opium is described in the same book as: "It is, of course, an expensive commodity. Excessive use of it is fatal to human life. . . . Strangely, any one smoking this tobacco wastes away in the course of time, takes on a hue like that of grass and dies. A dreadful tobacco. If any one drinks this tobacco, no matter how little, his tongue gets twisted, death following instantly."

Here is a convincing picture of the shocking Anglo-Saxon outrages against China—the outrage in violating Chinese territory, the outrage, nay the sacrilege, in breaking down revered tombs of Chinese and using the tomb stones for defense purposes, and the outrage in forcing an expensive and poisonous drug on the poor masses of China. Can this be human?

Admiral William Frederic Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet in the South Pacific, regards the Japanese as "inferior to the monkeys of New Guinea." He refuses to call the Japanese human beings. Well, well! A mere chapter from the book I have referred to is enough to show which are less than human beings, we Japanese or the Anglo-Saxons.

It must be added that Canton was the victims of the longest duration to the opium evil—Canton which has been associated with Chiang Kai-shek and which is the cradle of the Kuomintang to which he poses as an adherent since the days of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. If he has the slightest love of East Asia, of China and of his compatriots, than he ought to consider the Anglo-Saxons who have poisoned the Cantonese with opium.

When Japan rose in arms against the Anglo-Americans, Chiang Kai-shek ought to have joined hands with her to take his revenge on them for the Opium War of a hundred years ago. He did not take the golden opportunity. Or is it that he has been poisoned by Anglo-American cajolery and flattery—a modern opium?

East Asia's Joint Memorial Day

November Sixth, Date of Signing of Joint Declaration, Is Most Appropriate Selection

By BINICHIRO AKUTSU
Written for the Nippon Times

From the dawn of human history Greater East Asia has been the forerunner of world culture. Splendid and dazzling cultures existed thousands of years ago in Japan, China and India, and even now the spiritual civilization of East Asia far surpasses that of the Occident. Due, however, to the comparative backwardness of scientific civilization in modern times, East Asia had to occupy a disadvantageous position in modern warfare, and this fact enabled the Western imperialistic Powers to make their territorial inroads into East Asia. Moreover, the failure of establishing a common front against their aggression by the peoples of East Asia has further assisted their steady imperialistic aggression. Nay, these Powers assiduously attempted to set one Asiatic people against another in their favorite policy of "divide and rule," thereby intensifying and promoting quarrels among them, and prevented them from becoming united to form a joint organization against the Western masters. The imperialistic Western Powers attempted to make East Asia their territory and the entire peoples of the region their slaves. Nor have they abandoned this ambition to this very day.

But Asia is not destined to be eternally trampled upon by the beastly Anglo-Saxons. The present war is being fought with the object of constructing a Greater East Asia based on moral justice and of contributing to the progress of the world, and its outcome will prove the future fate of the region as a whole. Thus it is that each member nation of the East Asia Region is cooperating in the prosecution of the war according to its own available means. They are doing this voluntarily without being prompted by any other Power because the time is now ripe for their common and mutual assistance.

Fight Common Cause

Thus, the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia are marching on the great highway of annihilation against their common enemies. True, part of the Chinese under the control of the Chungking regime are not yet awakened from their slumber but they certainly cannot resist the great tendency of Greater East Asia and we are expecting their participation in our collective enterprise in the common-prosperity region. In the past, internecine war was often carried on among the peoples of East Asia, but these were like quarrels among brothers in the absence of their common external enemy.

With the exception of the Chungking regime, all the nations of Greater East Asia are cooperating with one another as a common and consolidated body in the prosecution of the war in the great work of constructing a Greater East Asia, and eventually to contribute to the progress of the world. That they should do this is only too natural. It may be said with truth that all the peoples of the region are imbued with a single desire to be perfectly united with one another for their common object of justice and prosperity.

At the memorable Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, the responsible representatives of the six great States—Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma—met and deliberated upon the affairs of the region and reached unanimous agreement in a most friendly atmosphere regarding the work of consummating the war to final victory, the construction of a Greater East Asia and contribution to be made toward the progress of the world. The Assembly's deliberations culminated in the Joint Declaration which may be fittingly described as the Great Charter of Greater East Asia. No one who witnessed this great event and who took note of the content of this historic document can doubt the reality that the ideal of common East Asia is being realized. Moreover, the Assembly was attended in the capacity of an observer by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, who represented the 400,000,000 people of India and expressed the great zeal of defeating the enemy for the purpose of common defense of East Asia and the construction of a common Greater East Asia. The Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations truly expressed in a bold stroke the common ideal of all.

To Commemorate Declaration

Through this memorable Assembly, the common goal of the nations was decided. They only need to advance along the line indicated by the Joint Declaration. Now in order to march shoulder to shoulder and in common step, the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia should have a Common Memorial Day in which to pledge themselves to mutually assist each other for the prosperity of the region and to show their common resolve ever anew to crush the enemy. Various names may be proposed, but inasmuch as the essence of the day to be observed is to stress the community of welfare and purposes among the nations of the region, we may decide for convenience sake, upon "the Greater East Asia Joint Memorial Day". Since the day is to be set aside for the entire peoples of the common prosperity region, it should be an auspicious one for all, one in which they can hold themselves with great pride as Asiatics. I am of the opinion that no better day can be found than November 6, the date on which that undying Joint Declaration was issued by the Assembly in Tokyo.

Now, as to the functions to be held on the Joint Memorial Day, it may be mentioned that mass meetings should be held in the capital and principal cities of each nation in the form of popular assemblies where the flags of all the nations of Greater East Asia should be hoisted. The leaders of all nations should broadcast addresses to the peoples of the respective nations in order to clarify the significance of the day and mutually express their determination to carry out their duties for common defense, common construction and common prosperity of the region. After the ceremony, parades in an appropriate fashion for each country should be made. There may be other ways of observing the day but the foregoing are the salient ones that may be adopted. What is important is that such functions should impress the fact that the day is a joint memorial day for the entire peoples of the Region.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Cease, foolish heart of mine,
To rue too late thy follies:

Body and spirit, consecrate thyself
To service of thy God:

Death creepeth swiftly on,
And death shall surely
Steal from thee
Possessions, dear ones, home:

Then cease to drug thyself
With thought of 'mine' and 'thine';
Shake loose the trammels of all earthly things,
Here in this life be free:

Freedom thou winnest thus, and thus alone,
By flinging far all false delusive hope,
By trusting wholly to our God.

* * *

Thou knowest, Lord, this fickle wayward will of mine:
Continually I strive, but evermore in vain,
To rule it, change it:

Greedy, selfish, shameless,
Again and yet again it cometh back unto its sin:

All, all my efforts brought to nought,
Defeated, shamed,
I come to thee:

Thou, and thou only,
Hast power to tame it and to rule it right.